

ABSTRACT

An accommodating intraocular lens is disclosed that provides vision accommodation in response to contraction of an eye's ciliary muscle. The intraocular lens comprises a deformable elastic dynamic lens having a non-accommodating surface curvature and a lens-shaping member having flexible portions in contact with peripheral edge regions of the dynamic lens for enabling compressive deformation thereof for changing the lens surface curvature to achieve accommodation. Included are an elastically flexible coil member mounted around the lens-shaping member flexible portions. A first lens-supporting member has a proximal end region that engages the flexible coil member and a second lens-supporting member has a proximal end region connected to the lens-shaping member. In one embodiment in which the intraocular lens is implanted in the capsular bag of an aphakic eye, distal end regions of both lens-supporting members are configured for attachment to the capsular bag adjacent to zonules connected to opposite regions of the ciliary body. In another embodiment in which the intraocular lens is implanted in the capsular bag of an aphakic eye, distal end regions of both lens-supporting members are configured to bear directly against opposite regions of the ciliary body. In a third embodiment in which the intraocular lens is implanted in the anterior chamber of a phakic eye, the distal end region of first lens-supporting member is configured to bear directly against a region of the ciliary body and the second lens-supporting member attaches the intraocular lens to the individual's iris.